WASHINGTON.

New Method of Choosing Presidential Electors Proposed for New York.

REPUBLICANS DEMAND IT.

Figuring for the Presidency in 1880.

RADICAL REFORM FOR MEMPHIS

The Committee on Indian Affairs Active Concerning the Utes.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1879. REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL TO CHANGE THE METHOD OF ELECTING PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-TORS IN NEW YORK-WHAT IS SAID OF THE PLAN.

The project which has been mooted by som republicans in New York, that the Legislature of that State shall, when it meets in January, change the method of choosing Presidential electors, finds general favor here among republican Congressmen, and some Western men are particularly active in its advocacy. They urge that New York is now a dedoubtful State; that the proposed change would give a large majority of its electoral vote cer tainly to the republicans, and that it would thus settle beforehand, and almost beyond doubt, the re sult of the next year's election and give the Presidency securely to the republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters in each Congres sional district choose a Presidential elector, the two electors-at-large to be chosen either by the Legislature or by the body of district electors. Som Western republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the republicans of the New York Legislature as a party measure, and it is even said that the National Committee, which is to meet here next Wednesday, should consider the propriety of a public declaration on the subject. It is feared by those who favor it that the New York republican will be timid about acting, unless they are caused to feel that they have the consent of the party in other BETURN TO AN OLD PLAN.

In conversation about this project a republican Congressman said to-day:-"No one can deny that the Legislature has the constitutional power to sdopt such a regulation. It would, in fact, be only the revival of an old law, which was in force in Nev York in the Presidential election of 1828, when the electoral vote of the State was divided between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams. In my belief it would be a wholesome regulation for all th States, because it would secure the minority, so often very large in a State, a fair representation and voice in the election of a President, and would thus more readily satisfy the country with the result To carry a Presidential election by a narrow and perhaps a doubtful majority in a single State would be the cause of great excitement—possibly of great and injurious public anxiety and of lasting politibitterness. To have that State New which is predominantly democratic at one end and predominantly republican at the other, and where each party is prone to charge the other with fraud or wrongful conduct, would only increase the New York has now four millions of people, so evenly divided in political sentiment that it may possibly be carried a majority of only a few hundred, in which case the voters, representing nearly two millions of inhabitants, would see themselves left without influence in the result. But to allow each Congressional toral vote of the State, and to secure to each party a share of the electoral vote and a representation jection, of course, that it is now to be done for a purpose, that we republicans propose it as a means objection to a fair-minded man, though it may be replied that few changes in laws are enacted, exit were not that they see it would settle the Presidential election beforehand and give us the next President. I see clearly enough that a party which undertakes to pass even an otherwise just measure fo a merely selfish purpose does a hazardous thing, for it may call down public indignation on itself, and lose more than it can hope to gain by its act. Never theless I believe the New York republicans will pass the law. It has the favor of many Western mer here, and it may be urged upon them by the whole

REPUBLICAN CALCULATIONS. The republican calculation may be thus stated:— The South, it is supposed, will cast 138 electoral quired to elect is 185. To carry New York, Connec ticut and New Jersey, which have in all 44 votes, would give the democratic candidate 182, and h would look for the remainder from Oregon or Califor nia. But to choose electors by districts in New York would, the republicans calculate, break this comb nation. They have now in the House twenty-four members to nine democrats. They would hope to maintain this ratio next year, and if so they would deprive the democrats of twenty-six of the thirtyave Presidential electors on which they are counting This would be not indeed to make a democrati victory absolutely impossible, but very difficult, with the 138 votes of the South. They would to succeed, have still to carry Connecticut with six votes, New Jersey with nine, Indiana with fifteen, California with six and Oregon with three-in al forty-eight votes-and this would secure them only one more than a majority. It is believed by some republicans that on this showing the South would ore next fall, lose all hope of carrying a demo eratic President, and that this would precipitate disintegration of the ruling party in many Southern States and bring several of them over to the repub-

There is this much to be said for this view, that it is frequently and openly said by Southern men that if the democratic party loses next year they will no longer act with it. They are tired of being out in the cold, and prefer friendly relations with the administration and their share of what is going. Hence some republicans believe that if the resulcan be fixed beforehand, as this proposed change in the New York law would fix it, it would only haster the coming political break up in the Southern States, and that prominent men in several of those States who are well known to be lukewarm demo erats would use the fact of a coming and assured democratic defeat to carry their people over to the republican candidate. The democrats see that they are not in a position to strike back. The follies of the extra session lost them this fall all control of those Western States in which, had they secured their Legislatures, the might have retorted upon this republican device They are helpless except so far as they may be able to arouse public indignation at what will certainly be, if it is carried out, a trick, and thus gather sup port among the voters. Some democrats threaten that the electoral vote of New York shall not be counted in the House if the law is altered But that is nonsense, for the law proposed clearly constitutional and within power of the Legislature. As to the republi was long sgo said of their party leaders here, "Those fellows will not let go without a hard struggle. They will be as difficult to get out as emocrats in 1861, and the longer they stay

period in the cold shade of the minority would do them no harm, and would make the country more independent of them than it now is and more secure of peaceful elections. One effect upon the democrats of the agitation of this question is to show some of them that they cannot afford to demagogue or to trifle about candidates. They must have good men, and even with these they may lose; with poor nominations they would be beaten beyond recovery.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1879.

THE UTE QUESTION IN CONGRESS. The House Committee on Indian Affairs held a lengthy meeting this morning and reviewed the whole Indian question, especially its much disputed incident, What shall be done with the Utes in Colorado? The Senate joint resolution, originally intro luced by Mr. Hill, of Colorado, was amended in several important particulars and finally adopted by the committee for report to the House, with a recnumendation for its passage in the following ma-

ommendation for its passage in the following materially altered terms:—

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and empowered through a commission of four persons to be appointed by the President, or by direct negotiation, as he may deem best, to enter into an agreement with such of the Ute Indians in Colorado as bave not by acts of hostility against the United States or otherwise forfeited their rights under existing treaties for the extinguishment of their title to so much of their reservation in said State as may be deemed necessary in the judgment of said commission, or of the Secretary of the Interior, for their removal and settlement in some other suitable place in the State of Colorado.

in the judgment of said commission, or of the Secretary of the Interior, for their removal and settlement in some other suitable place in the State of Colorado.

Provided, that said commission or Secretary of the Interior, in any agreement made with said tribe of Ute Indians, for the cession of any part of their reservation in Colorado, shall obtain, before said cession shall be valid, the consent of said Ute tribe of Indians as provided in section 16 of the treaty, made at the city of Washington, on the 2d day of March, 1868, between the government of the United States and said Ute Indians, and provided that no agreement made with said tribe of Indians shall be valid unless agreed to by three-fourths of all the adult male Indians who have not forfeited their treaty rights as aforesaid, occupying or interested in the same, and provided that Congress shall confirm said cession, and the said secretary of the Interior shall report his proceedings under this resolution to Congress for its consideration and approval. The expense of such negotiation to be paid by the United States, for which purpose the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

The committee instructed their chairman to re-

The committee instructed their chairman to report favorably the following resolution, introduced by Representative Scales:-

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs investigate and report to this House the origin of the recent outbreak of the Utes at the White River Agency in Colorado, and to this end that said com-mittee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

They also agreed to report the following res introduced by Representative Belford, of Colorado:introduced by Representative Belford, of Colorado:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be and hereby is requested to transmit to this House, at an early day, copies of all correspondence had by letter or telegram since the first day of January, 1879, by N. C. Meeker, late Indian Agent at the White River Agency, with the Secretary of the Interior or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also copies of all correspondence by letter or telegram had by Governor Pitkin, General Hatch, General Adams and Special Agent Potter, with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concerning the Ute Indians in the State of Colorado.

MEMPHIS THOROUGHLY INSPECTED - SOME ALARMING RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SANI-TARY COMMISSION.

The committee recently appointed to make a sani-tary survey of Memphis, including a house to house inspection, having completed its work, has presente. 3 report of investigations made which embodies the following recommendations:-

First—That measures be at once taken to secure proper superintendence and subsequent care of the sanitary work to be undertaken by the city. This will involve, among other things, the employment of a trained and thoroughly competent sanitary officer, and it is absolutely necessary that such intelligent superintendence and care shall be provided and continued if good results are to be obtained from any comprehensive system of municipal sanitation.

**Second—That as soon as possible there shall be carried out a methodical and thorough system of opening, ventilating and chilling the houses in the city, whether occupied or unoccupied.

*That—That it is important that the city should have control of the water works, at least to such an

Therd—That it is important that the city should have control of the water works, at least to such an extent as to insure a change in the present source of supply, and also to insure that a sufficient amount of, water for sanitary purposes shall at all times be at the disposal of the city. The use of all polluted cisterns and wells should be at once discontinued.

Fourth—That a large number of houses in the city should be condemned, forn down and the material destroyed by free.

Fifth—A system of sewerage should be introduced that would discharge the subsoil drainage, &c., into the Mississippi fiver. This, it is estimated, will require an expenditure of \$225,000. The connection of houses with this system of sewerage should be under municipal control, and in accordance with specifications to be prepared by the sanitary authorities.

ities.

Sixth—That the bayous, with a sufficient strip of ground on each side to insure their control and treedom from pollution, should be made the property of the city for securing drainage and as a public park, the banks being properly grassed and a constant stream of clear water being secured. The stant stream of clear water being secured. The backing up of high water from the river into the bayou shou d be prevented by means of a dam in connection with which must be provided pumping machinery to dispose of the ordinary flow during such period of high water. The total cost of the dam and pumping apparatus for this purpose is estimated at \$3,500.

Seconth—That a system of building regulations shall be enacted and enforced, providing that no building

Secenth -That a system of building regulations shall be enacted and enforced, providing that no building shall be hereafter erected in the city unless the plans have been approved by the sanitary authority, and that the construction shall also be subject to its inspection and approval. All uncondemned buildings whose lower floors are less than two feet from the ground should be raised to that height as early as is possible, and in future all dweilings should be built with their lower floors at least two feet from the ground; also, that all cellars and basements should be ireely ventilated. All this should be ensored by municipal authority.

No recommendations are made in the report with

No recommendations are made in the report with egard to the removal of garbage, slop water, dead nimals. &c., in part because the detailed inspection on these points are not yet completed, and in part occause they are matters requiring the constant su pervision of the sanitary authority urged in the

In conclusion the report says:—

With the exception of those devoted to heavy traffic it is advised that all streets should be constructed of paducah gravel, laid on a properly shaped road and after the subsoil drains have been established, and that the gutters and curbs should be made of concrete, Few places possess greater natural advantages than the city of Memphis for drainage, removal of excrement, garbage, &c., to secure that healthfulness so necessary to commercial prosperity. We believe that, by carrying out the above recommendations, and by availing itself fully of what is now known as to the causes of disease and the methods of avoiding or destroying these causes, Memphis may soon become one of the healthiest cities in the valley of the Mississippi.

The work of inspection was under the direction of In conclusion the report save .-

The work of inspection was under the direction of a special committee composed of Messrs. John S. Billings, vice president National Board of Health; R. W. Mitchell, National Board of Health; W. H. H. Benyaurd, major United States Engineers; George E. Waring, Jr., civil engineer, and Charles F. Fol. som, secretary Massachusetts State Board of Health, BUSINESS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day held their first meeting for the present session. The action of the sub-committee, extending the time for the return of the subpæns duces ted upon the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the full committee; and the Chairman was also author ized to apply to the Senate for an order to print the voluminous testimony taken by the sub-committee in Kansas. The Spofford-Kollogg case was discussed to some extent, but informally and without any action. No application was presented to-day for additional subpoenas in this case; but it is understood that Senator Kellogg will request that several new witnesses be examined in Washington who were not accessible during the sub-committee's stay at New

POSTAL LEGISLATION-RETURN LETTER OFFICE: AND INCREASED MAIL PACILITIES.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Pos oads at their meeting this morning agreed to report favorably the bill establishing return offices for letters. The bill as amended provides that the Postmaster General shall establish not less than three nor more than ten at the outset, and afterward extend the system as in his discretion may seem advisable. The bill, if its provisions are specessfully carried into effect, will tend to abridge the functions of the Dead Letter Office, and when submitted to the department was severely criticised and returned to the committee with recommendations opposing its the more desperate they become." And this is un-doubtedly true of a good many of them. A brief wise, and with the amendment above mentioned it

was unanimously adopted. The committee also Money "to provide for regulating the manner of expediting schedules on mail routes." It provides that whenever it is found necessary or expedient to expedite the schedule, or to increase the frequency of the same on any mail route, the said route shall be advertised for one month in some newspaper in the city of Weshington and in some newspaper published at or near the terminus of the route, for proposals to carry the mail at the increased rate of speed or increased service proposed, and contracts shall be let as now provided by law, provided the increased pay shall be twenty per cent of the pay under the contract in force at the time of the change, and further provided that this law shall not apply, except in cases where the pay, as increased, al amount to \$5,000 per annum.

CONSULAR COMMERCIAL REPORTS. The United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, in his despatch to the Department of State, submitting his annual commercial report, mentious the fact that can vessels. He imputes this to the heavy port charges of Spain and the fines imposed for trivial causes. The fault often lies with the Spanish Consuls in America. Of the 156,000 bales of cotton landed at Barcelone in 1878 97,000 came from the

The United States Consul at Venice, Italy, in a despatch to the Department of State, dated November 18, 1879, states that in consequence of the scarcity of hav and other food for cattle in that region, the prices. Last year they sold at \$30 apiece. Now they can be bought for \$16. There is a good market in Venice for American canned fruits, vegetables and meats. Hams sell at forty-two cents : pound and could be profitably imported from the United States. Dried apples and peaches may be in-

troduced with good results.

The United States Consul at Antigua, the capital and metropolis of the Leeward Islands, in a despatch to the Department of State, dated November 11, 1879. reports an increase of trade. He says in 1874 there was not a pound of sugar shipped to the United States, while in the last year more than \$300,000 worth was sent to this country. The total exports of the island amounted to over \$1,000,000. The Consul predicts that in a few years nearly the whole trade will be with the United States

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

STATEMENTS MADE TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE-THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL QUAR-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1879. hours to-day to another committee from the Na-tional Board of Trade, who appeared before them to urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the appointment of a commission and in viting Great Britain to join this country inconsidering the subject of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada. Some very interesting arguments bear-ing upon the general subject of reciprocity in trade between civilized countries, and more parties larly with regard to a renewal of reciprocity between this country and Canada were presented by these

this country and Canada were presented by these gentlemen.

Mr. Kimball, the chairman of the Board of Trade Committee, said he represented through the association for which he acted the views of 10,000 merchants from different parts of the United States, who twored the re-establishment of reciprocity laws between the United States and Canada, and he thought the wishes of so large a number should have some weight with the Committee of Commerce and with Congress.

Referring to the abrogation of the old treaty, he said it was brought about not on account of the advantages received by Canada and the disadvantages resulting to the United States, but rather on account of the attitude of Canada toward the South at that time.

of the attitude of Canada toward the South at that time.

Mr. McLaren, another member of the Board of Trade committee, referred to the increased extent of border line between the United States and Canada since the abrogation of the old treaty; then reciprocity operated over one thousand miles of border, while now it had increased to nearly tour times that extent. The Canadians, he said, are more interested in the question than ever before, and we find them endesvoring to find routes to carry their products from the western portion of Canada to the seaboard by the routes nature has selected as the best, and these routes, some of them, lead through the United States. Mr. McLaren also made some valuable suggestions concerning provisions which should be recognized and agreed upon in a new treaty.

made some valuable suggestions concerning provisions which should be recognized and agreed upon
in a new treaty.

Mr. Hodges, of Baltimore, referred to the growing
tendency to establish commercial treaties between
the countries of Europe. France had taken the lead
in this matter and has already entered into reciprocal
trade relations with a number of the Continental
countries. The system, he said, had worked
well and advantageously to France, and he
believed it would operate beneficially if
adopted by the United States. He stated that
while he believed protective tariffs were necessary in
the infancy of our country, now they are not. He
urged upon the committee the importance of the
creation of a governmental commission to investigate this subject and to report to Congress, so that
our lawmakers and the people might see the adgate this subject and to report to Congress, so that our lawmakers and the people might see the advantages and benefits to be conferred by the adoption of reciprocal trade relations with all countries desiring to exchange their products for our own.

The special committee appointed by the National Board of Trade yesterday to confer with the Exceutive Committee of the National Board of Health has completed its work. The subject of quarantine was very generally reviewed. The representatives of the Board of Trade expressed themselves as in entire accord with the views entertained by the Board of Health on the matter, and stated that in their opinion the investigations proposed and those that are already in progress should be continued. They also mertioned during the conference that they were gratified to know that the syscontinued. They also mertioned during the confer-ence that they were gratified to know that the sys-tem of quarantine proposed by the Board of Healtn would cause but slight, it any, difference with the commercial interests of the country. The report of the committee, showing the result of the confer-ence, will be prepared and submitted to the execu-tive council of the Board of Trade for consideration at its next meeting.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1879. Surgeon William H. Forwood has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to report for duty to the commanding general, Department of the Platte.

Commissary Sergeant Frederick Kirk has been relieved from duty at Fort Sidney. Neb., and ordered

lieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and ordered to report to the commanding officer at White River, to report to the commanding officer at White River, Col., for duty, relieving Sergeant William Belton, who will proceed to Fort Sidney for duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Prince, Deputy Paymaster General, on being relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Pacific, will proceed to his home. (Mr. Prince is over sixty years of age and has been retired from active service.).

The Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to cause fifty colored infantry recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to the fellowing points:—Fort Brown, Texas, twenty-five, to the Twenty-fourth intantry; San Antonio, Texas, twenty-five, to the Twenty-five to the Twenty-fitth infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamship Marion, Commander P. M. Bunce, sailed yesterday to join the Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, at

The Tennessee having just been fitted out and put in commission, is being rapidly prepared for sea. Rear Admiral B. K. Wyman, commanding the North Rear Admiral R. K. Wyman, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has transferred his flag from the Pownatan to this ship. The Tenuessee is expected to sail before the first of the new year. She will touch at Norfolk, Va., and thence go on a three months' cruise in the West Indies. The navai authorities expect to have the Powhatan ready for sea on the 1st of January, and on leaving this port she will sail for Norfolk to await orders. As a number of the crew of the new torpedo boat Alarm have been transferred, the dock trials of this vessel will be delayed until next week.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1979. Lieutenant Commander Henry Gloss and Lieuten ant T. S. Phelps have been detached from duty at San Francisco and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant A. M. Thackers from instruction in ordnance and ordered to ordnance duty at the Wash-

ington Navy Yard. Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, January 2; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to temporary duty at the Navy Yard and Hospital at Pensacola, Pla. Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge to duty on board the iron-clads in the James River, Virginia;

board the iron-clads in the James River, Virginia; Chief Engineer H. B. Nones to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Gunner T. R. Wilson to duty at the Naval Magazine, Fortsmouth, N. H.; Carpenter J. G. Tilden to the receiving ship Franklin. Medical Director Charles Martin is detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Medical Director A. L. Ghion from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered

to duty at the Norfolk Naval Hospital: Surgeon G. S. Beardeley from the New York Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders: Assistant Surgeon G. P. Lumsden from duty on board the ironciads in the James River, and placed on waiting orders.

The order detaching First Lieutenant G. F. Elliott from the Norfolk Barracks and ordering him to the Swatara, have been revoked, and he is ordered to held himself in readiness for orders to command the Marine Guard of the United States ship Alliance. Captain H. C. Cochrane has been detached from the Brooklyn Barracks and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Barracks.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted First Lieutenant H. H. Coston.

Second Lieutenant W. F. Spicer has been ordered to command the Marine Guard of the Swatara.

SIMON AND MARY ANN.

MRS; OLIVER CARRIES HER POINT, AND HER CASE AGAINST EX-SENATOR CAMERON IS CON-TINUED TO THE JANUARY TERM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1879.

This morning Judges Wylle, Cox and James sat in
General Term to hear the case of Mrs. Mary A. Oliver
against Simon Cameron—action for damages for Circuit Court, a verdict was rendered for defendant, on motion by complainant that her appeal be heard on motion of defendant to dismiss for want of printing. Mr. B. J. Darneille appeared for the printing. Mr. B. J. Daruelle appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gook for the defendant. The latter, in support of his motion and in opposition to plaintiff's motion, referred to the affidavits that plaintiff was off lecturing, &c. Mr. Darnelle replied in a brief argument, simply calling attention to the facts of the case and referring to the inancial inability of the paintiff to follow the rules, and argued that she was entitled to justice. Mr. Cook, in his closing, intimated that there was some unseen indusnee paying counsel, and claimed that the affidavits fired did not show that the rule should not be enforced. The Court, after consultathat the amatavits fried did not show that the rule should not be enforced. The Court, after consulta-tion, said that they would grant the motion of com-plainant and suspend the operation of this rule. The case was then continued to the January term, which will convene the fourth Monday of next month,

JOHN RANDOLPH'S DUST.

TO BE REMOVED FROM ROANOKE TO HOLLYWOOD

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1879. The remains of John Randolph, of Roanoke, are to be removed from their present resting place in Roanoke, Charlotte county, to Hollywood Cemetery near this city, for reasons best known to friends of his family, and some members left the city on Thursday to carry their purpose into execution. Mr. John Randolph Bryan is the son of the late Joseph Bryan, of Georgia, who was an intimate friend of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and named his son after him. In 1816 Mr. Randolph took upon himself the education of this and another son of his then deceased friend, and while they were not at school they lived with him at Roanoke, his though they were his own children, making them often sleep in the same bed with him. When absent he often wrote to them. In 1830 John Randolp Bryan married Elizabeth Coalter, the niece of Mr. Bryan married Elizabeth Coalter, the niece of Mr. Randolph and the daughter of his only sister, who was one of the children of the marriage of his mother with St. George Tucker. Mrs. Bryan was a great favorite with her uncle, who used to speak of her as "my charming niece." John Randolph died on the 24th day of June, 1833, in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41 North Third street, Philadelphia, where he had gone to empark for England. He wrote to his niece for a long time once a week and her husband has now over two hundred of his letters to hor. His last writing, which was done only two days before his death, was addressed to Mr. Bryan and his wife, as his children. Mr. Randolph's remains were brought to Roanoke and buried near his front door, under a tall pine. Nothing but a stone marked the grave. Not long before the late war Judge Wood Bouldin, who lately was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, bought the tract of land on which Randolph had lived, known as his middle quarter in slave times, and built a handsome residence, using Mr. Randolph's small framed house as a part of the structure. During the present year this residence has been burned to the ground, and the family of Judge Bouldin have sought another home on an adjoining place. Under these circumstances Mr. Eryan, who stood in such a near relation to Mr. Randolph, has deemed it best to remove his remains to Hollywood, the beautiful cemetry near Richmond. It is supposed by some that one motive which has determined Mr. Bryan to this course is his dissatisfaction with the character of John Kandolph as deploted by Powhatan Bouldin, is relation of Judge Wood Bouldin, in a book lately published under the title of "Home Reminiscences of Randolph, to Randolph." In this work the dark side of Randolph's character is strikingly presented. Randolph and the daughter of his only sister, who

MURDER AT SEA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13, 1879. Abraham Annetta and Franz Adams, arreste last night, charged with murdering the officers of and attempting to wreck her at Kitty Hawk, N. C., November 30, have been committed to jail for a hearing by United States Commissioner Rogers, This morning Marshal Hamiiton arrested Santos Aquia Lopez, another seilor, who is charged with being concerned in these crimes, and he was asso another sailor, who is charged will ed in these crimes, and he was all

INVESTIGATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Aquia Lopez, anot being concerned in committed to jail.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1879. Inquiry has already been instituted by the United States Commissioner of this port, Charles Gib-bens, Jr., into the mystery surrounding the wreck of the schooner M. & E. Henderson, on the beach at Kitty Hawk, N. C., November 30. Captain Swain and the missing members of the crew to have been murdered at sea. The brother of the deceased captain is the commander of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron collier Rattlesnake. Captain Theodore Van of Savannah, Gs., upon arriving at that port five days ago, saw a report of the loss of the Henderson. He at once informed her agents, D. S. Stetson & Co., of this city, that the night of the 30th uit, was clear; that there were no evidences of the Henderson being disabled, and that she did not display any signs of distress, although he was within a half mile of her for he was within a hair mile of her for a long time. Furthermore he reports that he saw three men moving about the deck, seemingly with-out an object. He expresses the opinion that the captain was not on board at the time. The vessel went to pieces, and the three of the crew who were taken off went to findingre.

went to pieces, and the three of the crew who were taken off went to Baltimore.

THE VESSET.

The vessel is owned in this city by Captain E. A. Cranmer, Captain Price, Cain & Winsmore, ship chandlers, and others. She was built at Great Egg Harbor in 1854, was registered 385 tons burden and was worth about \$7,000. This was Captain Swain's third trip in her, and she was bound from Bull River, South Carolina, to Baltimore with a cargo of phosphate rock, valued at \$3,500. She left the port in ballast for Baltimore on September 20, and theuce started for Baltimore on September 20, and theuce started for Baltimore on September 20, and theuce started for Bavannah, loaded with ground phosphate. She sailed from Savannah about November I, in ballast, for Bull River, her colored crew being shipped in Savannah. The captain, mate (named Prentiss), second mate (named Hiss) and steward are supposed to have been murdered. Captain Swain was about forty years old, an experienced scannan, and has a wife and ramily residing in Gloucester, N. J.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. NEW CASTLE, N. B., Dec. 13, 1879.

A shocking drowning casualty happened in this vicinity this afternoon. Two young ladies-Miss May Williston, daughter of Judge Williston, and Miss Janie Watt, daughter of Mr. C. C. Watt, shipbuilder-jeft New Castie about two o'clock to skate down to Chatham, a distance of five miles, in down to Chatham, a distance of five miles, in company with Mr. McCully, a school teacher. They remained at Chatham a short time and left for home between four and five P. M. When passing Douglastown the skales passed close to Huteneson's wharf about dusk and teil through a week spot in the ice. When McCulley rose from the plunge his companions had disappeared, having been carried by the current beneath the ice. He himself hat a very marrow secape. The accident was seen by a boy on shore, who gave the slarm. Large numbers of people from Newcastle and eisewhere hurried to the fatal spot, and efforts were made to recover the bodies, which resulted in success between nine and ten o'clock. Universal sympathy is expressed for the households so terribly and mysteriously stricken. The two young ladies who have met with so sad an end were great favorites among all classes, and were universally and deservedly esteemed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1879. There passed through the Keckuk Canal during the past season 927 steamboats, 622 barges and 100 rafts, carrying 14,511 passengers, 79,262 tons of general merchandise, 2,500,000 bushels of grain, 183,000,000 feet of lumber. 16,000,000 feet of logs, 33,000,000 feet of lumber. 16,000,000 feet of logs, is only used by river craft when they cannot cross the rapids by reason of low water. The above figures therefore show only a part of the Upper Mississippi River commerce with this port. STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

CRIMINAL SUIT OF OIL PRODUCEES AND RE-FINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST THE AL-LEGED MONOPOLY-IMPORTANT TRIAL EX-PECTED AT CLARION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1879,

One of the most important criminal trials that has been instituted in this State for many years will probably come up at Clarion, Clarion county, on Monday next. It is, in fact, the climax of the stubborn opposition begun in the winter of 1871 by the oil producers and refiners of Northwestern Pennsylvania against the Southern Improvement Company, since known as the Standard Oil Company. The great corporation which grew out of the remarkable privileges granted by the Legislature to an organization styled the Southern Improvement Company has had the best of the contest so far. To circumvent its influence millions of dollars were spent in pipe lines, but the result proved inadequate. After long prepathe result proved inadequate. After long prepatation and the engagement of prominent lawyers
the oil producers decided to bring a criminal action
in the name of the Commonwealth for conspiracy
acainst their foe. Corporations cannot be sued
criminally, so the principal officers have been proceeded against as individuals. In this trial Thomas
A. Scott, president; Edmund Smith, George R.
Roberts and A. J. Cassatt, vice presidents, lawe been
subpensed by both the Commonwealth and the
defence. Several of these officers left Philadelphia
to-d y for Clarion, by way of Pittsburg, where they
will join President Scott, who is now there.

WHAT THE STANDARD COMPANY CLAIM.

The Standard Oil Company is represented in this
city by Counsellor James L. Worden, who has also
lett for Clarion. He stated before his departure,
however, that the theory of his clients was that the
prosecution is instituted by rivals and opponents of
the Standard company, in the hope of forcing
discriminating rates in their favor and to
the prejudice of other producers. He declared unuesitatingly that the Standard officers intended to fight the matter to the
bitter end. He further claimed that the action had
been brought in a county where public sentiment
is exceedingly hostile to the Standard company, and

clared unuesitatingly that the Standard officers intended to fight the matter to the bitter end. He further claimed that the action had been brought in a county where public sentiment is exceedingly hostile to the Standard company, and where, in fact, it will be impossible to have an impartial jury trial. For this reason application was made to Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Court, to grant a writ of certionari by which the indictment could be removed into the Supreme Court. There is a precedent for such action in the State reports, but Judge Paxson, in view of the magnitude or the case, did not deem it wise to issue the writ. He, however, granted a rule on Thursday last, at the instance of the indicted officers, commanding the Commonwealth to show cause why the case should not be so removed. This rule will be returnable before the Supreme Court in this city on the first Monday in January.

PROBABLE DELAY OF THE THIAL.

In view of the existence of this rule there is doubt as to what course the Commonwealth's counsel and the Court in Clarion county will take on Monday. Should the local court disregard the rule and proceed with the trial, the verdict might be reached before the day fixed for the argument. There is precedent for such action, and as sentiment in Clarion county is said to be strongly in favor of the prosecution such a result may follow. The counsel for the demants are of the impression, however, that during the pendency of rule the trial cannot be proceeded with. Of course such a statement is given as strictly exparte and without prejudice to the prosecution, no representatives of whom can be found in this city. I have seen all the officers of the Pennsylvania Railway who are in this city to-night, and they one and all declare that their company is not in any way involved in the suit, but that such an impression, if it exists, has grown out of the fact that its officers were subpensed to attend as witnesses. Those of the officers subpensed to attend as witnesses.

THE "SHORT CUT" ROUTE

INDICATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIA TIONS-ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE SYRACUSE AND PHONIX-OTHER INTERESTS AWAKENED-THE HOOSAC TUNNEL AND THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1879. The plan to establish a new through route from the West to New York appears to be taking definite snape. The purchase of both the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad and the incomplete Syra-cuse and Phonix Railroad is said is being negotiated by the operators who expect to have control of the new trunk line. The owners of the Syrapuse and Phonix line having received advices to the effect that their property would soon be in lively demand, have taken steps accordingly. The presidency of the company, made vacant by the death of George C. Breed last week, has been filled by the election of Judge George F. Comstock, of this city. A meeting of the directors of the company was held to-day it this city, at which nearly all the Board was present President Comstock president.

this city, at which nearly all the Board was present. President Comstock presided.

The proposition to sell the road was discussed at great length. It was soon apparent that the stock was wanted not only by the Midland Railroad interest, but also by the Delsware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad Company. The latter discerns at once the injury which would be done to its interest should the Syracuse and Phœnix line be completed, cutting off, as it would, nearly all the traffic from the present Syracuse and Oswego branch. The Syracuse and Pheenix line be completed. the present Syractuse and Oswego branch. The Syracuse and Phonix route is shorter by several miles, and passes all the stations except Baldwinsville, a busy village, eighteen miles from this city. Several of the directors are carnestly in favor of selling to Sam Sloan in preference to the originators of the new through line. The debate over the question is reported to have been very bitter. The Midland Rairoad interest carried their point and appointed a committee to receive negotiations for the sale of the road. Judge Comstock is the chairman of this committee and he is heartily in favor of the new scheme and would do all in his power to make it a success.

new scheme and would do all in his power to make it a success.

THE HOSAC TUNNEL INTEREST.

It was learned to-day that General Burt, a well known railroad capitalist of Boston, has been in Syracuse investigating the condition of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Bailroad. He has been closeted daily with James J. Belden, the receiver of the road, and it was surmised that the subject of their consultation has something to do with the sale of the road. A correspondent of the HERALD conversed with a gentleman to-day who ought to be well informed and who gives it as his opinion that General Burt represents the Hosac Tunnel route, which has been for years endeavoring to establish a trunk line from the West to Boston. Mr. Belden, who is the principal owner of the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad, is now in the East on business connected with the sale of the road. As already telegraphed to the HERALD, the Midland Railroad interest is also bidding for Mr. Belden's piece of property. It is reported that the interest represented by General Burt proposes to organize a company and profier the presidency to Mr. Belden.

GILDERSLEEVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

RUMORS OF RIPLE MATCHES PAST AND PUTURE [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13, 1879. Judge Gildersleeve, of New York, has been in Philadelphia for the past two days, and sport-ing men have been curious to know what it means. Nothing definite can be ascertained, but means. Nothing definite can be ascertained, it is asserted that he was here to range a shooting match, which will take plat an early day. Others assert that he is to part pate in the Jaffrey and Grubb pigeon match. most generally credited rumor is that a match curred this afternoon between the Judge and Philadelphian named Theodore Harrison, on private ground near this city, in wh private ground near this city, in which the latter was badly beaten. Mr. Harrison was visited at St. George's Hotel at midnight, but declined to have anything to say on the subject. The matter excites great interest in the clubs here tonight. Judge Gildersleeve has returned to New York.

A BONANZA KINGS ESTATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13, 1879. The testimony in the matter of the opposition of John H. Burke to allowance of the executor's account in the estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased, shows that on July 19, 1878, James G. Pair purchased of the on July 19, 1878, James G. Fair purchased of the estate 67,142 shares of stock, consisting of California, Consolidated Virginia, Yellow Jacket and Ophir, for \$629,012—the average market value of the same at the time being \$1,041,961. The great difference in the selling and market value is accounted for by the executors on the ground that so large an amount of stock could not have been sold at better rates at public sale, and any attempt to do so would have broken the market. oken the market. The value of the stock of the Pacific Mill and

The value of the stock of the Facine Mill and Mining Company, the Pacific Wood, Lumber and Fitme Company, the Cherokee Company, and Latrobe Tunnel Company, also purchased by Fair, cannot be ascertained, as these stocks are owned aimost exclusively by Flood, Mackay and Fair, and notword in the market, though Fair bought them of the estate below the value set by the appraisers.

INDIAN MURDERERS ARRESTED.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 13, 1879. Major Walsh, from Cypress Hills, writes denying that the murder of Interpreter Lambert and his family at Fort Peck, United States, was committed by Sioux refugees, and says it has been traced to Crow Indians. Three of the perpetrators have been arrested and two more have been demanded by Gen-eral Miles. LIFE AT NEWPORT.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT BY AMATEURS-AN ANCIENT ARTILLERY CORPS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11, 1879. The second Casino entertainment took place last evening, and was attended by the élite of the place. Quite a number arrived from Boston and other cities for the express purpose of witnessing the performance. The play, entitled "Spark," proved to be characters were represented by Mr. Frederick O. Prince, Jr., son of Mayor Prince, of Boston; Miss B. Hunter, of Newport, and Miss Pratt, of Boston. The Hunter, of Nowport, and Miss Pratt, of Boston. The Young Widow, aunt of the hero, was, as interpreted by Miss Hunter, a charming piece of impersonation, and the lady was onthusiastically applauded. Mr. Prince's part was one of great difficulty, its rendering demanding in addition to great familiarity with the stage, an unusual command both of facial and vocal expression. Miss Pratt also acquitted herself with credit. This piece was followed by Mr. Henry Bedlow's appearance on the boards in the character of an Irlempeasant, who recited in a very thrilling manner the selection entitled "Shamus O'Brien," and upon being encored, appeared in a comic selection called "Bachelor's Hall," in both of which he won colled "Bachelor's Hall," in both of which he won air. Bediow, who was anyor of a Newport for a consecutive years, is to go on the stage. The hing quadrilles which followed the dramatic formance were appreciated. The ladies and ger men appeared in costume, and gave to the cosey the appearance of a grand fancy dress ball. feativities of the evening closed with dancing.

Mr. Homans, of New York, the owner of Gould Island, located in Narragansett Bay, a few miles from Newport, proposes to connect the Island with this city by telepone, laying a cable across the bay. The Newport Artillery Company, which is commanded by Colonel George R. Fearing, a member of the pole and coaching clubs, and which is sonsidered one of the "crack" military organizations of the State, was officially inspected last evening. Officers from Fort Adams and from the Torpedo Station were present in uniform, together with many of the leading citizens of the place. The company has prospered in many respects under the command of the new Colonel, who is unusually popular and who promises to make the organization as efficient as it is ancient, having been chartered in 1731.

STATE VS. FEDERAL LAW.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13, 1879. It will be remembered that some two or three weeks ago a deputy United States marshal, of Texas, attempted to arrest several men in one of the Pan tion of the revenue laws, and that he was resisted and himself arrested by the State authorities, and it was not until he obtained military assistance from Fort Elliott that he succeeded in taking the parties he wanted. These men, eleven in number, were taken to Dallas, and yesterday were discharged, the Grand Jury having failed to find a true bill against any of them. A good deal of feeling is manifested in the community by what is characterized as an outrage, and District Attorney Minor has demanded the removal of Deputy Marshal Johnson. Captain Nolan and Lieutenant Flipper, the latter colored, of the Touth cavalry, who furnished the troops to assist Deputy Johnson in making the arrests, were indicted by the Grand Jury for unlawfully permitting United States soldiers to be used for the above purposes. and himself arrested by the State authorities, and

SLAVE HOLDING NOT PUNISHABLE,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1879. Judge E. S. Hammond, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day had a novel case before him. J. C. Birmingham, of Lauderdale county, Tenn., had been indicted for unlawfully holding two colored girls in slavery. It appears that Birmingham re-fused to recognize the abolition of slavery, and ever fused to recognize the abolition of alsvery, and eversince the war has claimed to own the girls,
because he owned their mother. The conduct of
Birmingham excited the indignation of his neighbors,
and at their investigation the United States Grand
Juzy recently found an indictment against him.
Judge Hammond quashed the indictment, holding
that the act of Congress, which says that every person who kidnaps or carries away any other person
with intent that such other person be sold into involuntary servitude or held as a slave shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, could not apply to
any one holding or pretending to hold in alsvery
in this country because of alsvery having been
abolished. There could be no slavery here, and
therefore no one could be held as a slave. This, the
Judge said, is an offence not provided for by any act
of Congress, and not punishable by indictment in
the federal courts. The defendant was discharged.

THE COLORED MIGRATION.

CINCINNATT, Obio. Dec. 18, 1879. The arrival of colored immigrants from North Carolina in Indiana is viewed there with great interest. A despatch from Shelbyville to the E noting the arrival of a party of them yesterday, says:—"They were poorly and thinly clad for that cold climate, and that efforts were being made by the republicans to relieve their more pressing wants, as they were destitute of baggage or money. They are simple people, entirely unaware of the commo tion their arrival has created, and seemed more in-tent on getting something to eat and sufficient cloth-ing to protect them from the cold than on disturb-ing the equilibrium of the political parties at next year's election."

readily get employment.

"The entire baggage of the 220 men who came yesterday would not fill a small handcart."

SUICIDE BY A MINISTER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13, 1879. The Rev. W. H. Pledge, recently appointed, at the Methodist Conference in Atlanta, to take charge of a church in Atlants, committed suicide at the Mark-ham House in this city to-night by cutting his throat with a pocketknife. He was a minister of prominence, and leaves a family. No cause is assigned for the act.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

At Atlants, Gs., yesterday, a boy was crushed to death by a printing press. H. D. Bruce was held at North Troy, Vt., for pass-M. Kartosk & Co., fur dealers at Montreal, have failed. Liabilities \$20,000. The Continental Hotel, at Alliance, Ohio, was burned yesteruay. Loss \$14,000. Two of a gang who have been plundering railroad care were arrested at Buffalo, Friday. Ziba G. Major, a Luzerne county (Pa.) farmer, was Recent rains have ended a drought of four months' duration in the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va.

Citizens of Stockton, Cal., want an appropriation of \$200,000 to improve the navigation of San Joaquin Alphonse Noseda, a Belgian architect, who arrived at Montreal from this city on Friday, reports being robbed of \$1,340. The valuation of taxable property in Tennessee by the assessment of 1879 is \$213,176,008, being less than in 1878 by \$10,094,473.

in 1878 by \$10,094,473.

James J. Garradon, master of the canalboat Paragen, died suddenly yesterday while his boat was being towed up the Hudson River.

The roadbed of the Georgis Western Railroad from Atlanta to Decatur was sold yesterday, presumably to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Three tons of nitro-glycerine exploded on Fox Island, a few miles from Detroit, Friday night. The shock was felt forty miles away. No cause is known, Sir Leonard Filley, of the Canadian government, says the classifications of the new tariff will be carefully considered, with a view to revision if necessary.

During the past season the Gloucoster, Mass., fishing fleet has lost thirty-two vessels, worth \$130,000, and 250 men who went out in them will never re-

A strike of day weavers vesterday in the Lacowsic Woolien Mill, at Hampden, Mass., for ten per cent advance in wages, is resisted, and new men will be applicated.

McDaniel & Hendrie, of Detroit, contract to build twenty miles of the Detroit, Marquette and Mac-kinse Railroad, commencing immediately at Mar-quette, for \$118,806.

O. P. Stinson, ongineer; Edward Markham, fire-man, and D. F. Lyman, bridge tender, were killed last night by the wrecking of a train of the Addison Railroad at Larrabee's Point, Vt.

Railroad at Larrabee's Point, Vt.

Jefferson Ellis was convicted at Middletown, Conn.,
Friday, of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for lite, for killing Lewis
Fairchi'd, colored, in Clinton, last July.

In Cinclunati last evening William Burke and
others severely beat Charles Brockman, who, after
escaping, armed himself and returned, when, the
attack being renowed, he shot Burke, who will probably die.

THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

[From the Salem (N. J.) Sunbeam, December 13.] The New York Henald is the greatest and most enterprising daily in the United States, if not in the world. No paper gives such full and secusate re-

ports of passing events all over the world,